(2) exceed the amount of obligations and expenditures projected for such account in such plan by 5 percent or more.

(c) JOINT RESOLUTION OF DISAPPROVAL OF THE IRS COMPREHENSIVE SPENDING PLAN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of this section, the term ''joint resolution of disapproval of the IRS comprehensive spending plan'' means only a joint resolution introduced in the period beginning on the date on which a spending plan submitted pursuant to subsection (b)(1)(A) is received by the appropriate Congressional committees and ending 60 days thereafter (excluding days either House of Congress is adjourned for more than 3 days during a session of Congress), the matter after the resolving clause of which is as follows: ''That Congress disapproves the plan submitted on _____ by the Internal Revenue Service relating to the comprehensive spending plan under section 2(b)(1) of the IRS Funding Accountability Act with respect to fiscal year _____.''. (The blank spaces being appropriately filled in).

(2) APPLICATION OF CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW ACT DISAPPROVAL PROCEDURES.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The rules of section 802 of title 5, United States Code, shall apply to a joint resolution of disapproval of the IRS comprehensive spending plan in the same manner as such rules apply to a joint resolution described in subsection (a) of such section.

(B) EXERCISE OF RULEMAKING AUTHORITY.—This section is enacted by Congress—

(i) as an exercise of the rulemaking power of the Senate and House of Representatives, respectively, and as such it is deemed a part of the rules of each House, respectively, but applicable only with respect to the procedure to be followed in that House in the case of a joint resolution of disapproval of the IRS comprehensive spending plan described in paragraph (1), and it supersedes other rules only to the extent that it is inconsistent with such rules; and

(ii) with full recognition of the constitutional right of either House to change the rules (so far as relating to the procedure of that House) at any time, in the same manner, and to the same extent as in the case of any other rule of that House.

SEC. 3. QUARTERLY REPORTS.

(a) INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than the last day of each calendar quarter beginning during the applicable period, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall submit to the appropriate Congressional committees a report on any expenditures and obligations of funds appropriated under section 10301(1) of Public Law 117–169.

(2) MATTERS INCLUDED.—The report provided under paragraph (1) shall include the following:

(A) A plain language description of the specific actions taken by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue utilizing any funds appropriated under section 10301(1) of Public Law 117–169.

(B) The obligations and expenditures during the quarter of funds appropriated under section 10301(1) of Public Law 117–169 and the expected expenditure of such funds in the subsequent quarter, including a comparison of obligations and expenditures between amounts spent for taxpayers services and amounts spent for examinations and collections by each division or office of the Internal Revenue Service, including the Large Business and International Division, the Small Business/Self Employed Division, the Tax-Exempt and Government Entities Division, the Wage and Investment Division, the Criminal Investigation Office, the Whistleblower Office, and the Office of the Taxpayer Advocate.

(C) A description of any new full-time or full-time equivalent (FTE) employees, contractors, or other staff hired by the Internal Revenue Service, including the number of new hires, the primary function or activity type of each new hire, and the specific Division or Office to which each new hire is tasked.

(D) The number of new employees that have passed a security clearance compared to the number of new employees hired to a position requiring a security clearance, along with an indication of whether any new employee that has not passed a security clearance has access to taxpayer return information (as defined by section 6103(b)(2) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986).

(E) A detailed description of any violation of the fair tax collection practices described in section 6304 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 by any employees, contractors, or other staff described in subparagraph (C) (including violations tracked in Automated Labor and Employee Relations Tracking System (ALERTS) of the Human Capital Office of the Internal Revenue Service).

(F) The status of recommendations provided by the Government Accountability Office and Treasury Inspector General for Tax Administration identified as being addressed by the plan, including whether they have been resolved, are in progress, or open (including the expected date of completion for any recommendations identified as in progress or open).

(3) REDUCTION IN APPROPRIATION.—In the case of any failure to submit a report required under paragraph (1) by the required date, the amounts made available under section 10301(1)(A)(ii) of Public Law 117–169 shall be reduced by $1,000,000 for each day after such required date that report has not been submitted.

(b) DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than the last day of each calendar quarter beginning during the applicable period, the Secretary of the Treasury shall submit to the appropriate Congressional committees a report containing the following information:

(A) A plain-language description of the actions taken by the Secretary of the Treasury utilizing any funds appropriated under paragraph (1), (3), or (5)of section 10301 of Public Law 117–169. Any action which is described in a report made under subsection (a) may be described by reference to the action in such report.

(B) A detailed description of the specific purposes to which the funds appropriated under section 10301(3) of Public Law 117–169 has been (or is expected to be) obligated.

(C) A description of any new full-time or full-time equivalent (FTE) employees, contractors, or other staff hired by the Secretary utilizing funds appropriated under section 10301 of Public Law 117–169, including the number of new hires and whether the duties of each new hire includes any functions related to the Internal Revenue Service (including implementation of tax policies, enforcement, regulations, research, press or communications, or other purposes).

(D) A detailed description and explanation of any changes to the most recent Priority Guidance Plan of the Department of the Treasury and the Internal Revenue Service involving guidance projects that utilize any funds appropriated under section 10301 of Public Law 117–169 or which are related to the implementation of any provision of or amendment made by such Public Law.

(E) A description of any new initiatives planned to be undertaken by the Department of the Treasury within the existing or subsequent fiscal year which will (or may) utilize funds appropriated under section 10301 of Public Law 117–169.

(2) REDUCTION IN APPROPRIATION.—In the case of any failure to submit a report required under paragraph (1) by the required date—

(A) the amounts made available under paragraphs (3) of section 10301 of Public Law 117–169 shall be reduced by $666,667 for each day after such required date that report has not been submitted, and

(B) the amounts made available under paragraphs (5) of section 10301 of Public Law 117–169 shall be reduced by $333,333 for each day after such required date that report has not been submitted, and

(c) DEFINITIONS.—For purposes of this section—

(1) APPLICABLE PERIOD.—The term ''applicable period'' means the period beginning after the date the report under subparagraph (A) is due and ending on September 30, 2031.

(2) REQUIRED DATE.—The term ''required date'' means, with respect to any report required to be submitted under subsection (a) or (b), the date that is 7 days after the date the report is required to be submitted.

SEC. 4. APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES DEFINED.

For purposes of this Act, the term ''appropriate Congressional committees'' means—

(1) the Committee on Finance of the Senate;

(2) the Committee on Appropriations of the Senate;

(3) the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives; and

(4) the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives.

By Mr. DURBIN:

S. 5111. A bill to require Transmission Organizations to accept bids from aggregators of certain retail customers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources.

Mr. DURBIN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the text of the bill be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the text of the bill was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

S. 5111

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the ''Responsive Energy Demand Unlocks Clean Energy Act''.

SEC. 2. AGGREGATOR BIDDING INTO ORGANIZED POWER MARKETS.

(a) DEFINITIONS OF STATE REGULATORY AUTHORITY AND TRANSMISSION ORGANIZATION.—In this section, the terms ''State regulatory authority'' and ''Transmission Organization'' have the meanings given those terms in section 3 of the Federal Power Act (16 U.S.C. 796).

(b) REQUIREMENT.—Notwithstanding any prohibition established by a State regulatory authority with respect to who may bid into an organized power market, each Transmission Organization shall accept any bid from an aggregator of retail customers that aggregated the demand response of the customers of any utility that distributed more than 4,000,000 megawatt-hours in the previous fiscal year.

(c) RULEMAKING.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission shall issue a rule to carry out the requirements of subsection (b).

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 835—EXPRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE DESIGNATION OF OCTOBER 2022 AS ''NATIONAL YOUTH JUSTICE ACTION MONTH''

Mr. WHITEHOUSE (for himself and Ms. WARREN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 835

Whereas the historical role of the juvenile court system is to rehabilitate and treat young people while holding them accountable and maintaining public safety, and the juvenile court system is therefore better equipped to work with youth than the adult criminal justice system, which is punitive in nature;

Whereas youth are developmentally different from adults, and those differences have been—

(1) documented by research on the adolescent brain; and

(2) acknowledged by the Supreme Court of the United States, State supreme courts, and many State and Federal laws that prohibit youth under the age of 18 from taking on major adult responsibilities such as voting, jury duty, and military service;

Whereas youth who are placed under the commitment of the juvenile court system often do not receive access to age-appropriate services and education and remain far from their families, which increases the likelihood that those youth will commit offenses in the future;

Whereas, every year in the United States, an estimated 53,000 youths are tried, sentenced, or incarcerated as adults, and most of those youth are prosecuted for nonviolent offenses;

Whereas most laws allowing the prosecution of youth as adults were enacted before the publication of research-based evidence by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention of the Department of Justice demonstrating that prosecuting youth in adult court actually decreases public safety as, on average, youth prosecuted in adult court are 34 percent more likely to commit future crimes than youth retained in the juvenile court system;

Whereas youth of color, youth with disabilities, and youth with mental health issues are disproportionately represented at all stages of the criminal justice system;

Whereas confining youth in adult jails or prisons, where youth are significantly more likely to be physically and sexually assaulted and are often placed in solitary confinement, is harmful to public safety and to young people in the legal system;

Whereas youth sentenced as adults receive an adult criminal record that hinders future education and employment opportunities;

Whereas youth who receive extremely long sentences deserve an opportunity to demonstrate their potential to grow and change; and

Whereas, in October, people around the United States participate in Youth Justice Action Month to—

(1) increase public awareness of the need to protect the constitutional rights of youth, establish a minimum age for arresting children;

(2) remove youth from adult courts and prisons;

(3) end the practice of sentencing children to life imprisonment without parole and consecutive or lengthy sentences that amount to de facto life imprisonment without parole; and

(4) provide people across the United States with an opportunity to develop action-oriented events in their communities: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) acknowledges that the collateral consequences normally applied in the adult criminal justice system should not automatically apply to youth arrested for crimes before the age of 18;

(2) expresses support for the designation of ''National Youth Justice Action Month'';

(3) recognizes and supports the goals and ideals of National Youth Justice Action Month; and

(4) recognizes the importance of and encourages the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention to fully implement the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (34 U.S.C. 11101 et seq.), as amended by the Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 2018 (Public Law 115–385; 132 Stat. 5123), in a manner in keeping with the spirit and intent of the law.

SENATE RESOLUTION 836—PERMITTING THE COLLECTION OF CLOTHING, TOYS, FOOD, AND HOUSEWARES DURING THE HOLIDAY SEASON FOR CHARITABLE PURPOSES IN SENATE BUILDINGS

Mr. TESTER (for himself and Mr. MORAN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 836

Now, therefore, be it

Resolved,

SECTION 1. COLLECTION OF CLOTHING, TOYS, FOOD, AND HOUSEWARES DURING THE HOLIDAY SEASON FOR CHARITABLE PURPOSES IN SENATE BUILDINGS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of the rules or regulations of the Senate—

(1) a Senator, officer of the Senate, or employee of the Senate may collect from another Senator, officer of the Senate, or employee of the Senate within a Senate building or other office secured for a Senator nonmonetary donations of clothing, toys, food, and housewares for charitable purposes related to serving persons in need or members of the Armed Forces and the families of those members during the holiday season, if the charitable purposes do not otherwise violate any rule or regulation of the Senate or Federal law; and

(2) a Senator, officer of the Senate, or employee of the Senate may work with a nonprofit organization with respect to the delivery of donations described under paragraph (1).

(b) EXPIRATION.—The authority provided by this resolution shall expire at the end of the second session of the 117th Congress.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 6481. Mr. CASSIDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 8404, to repeal the Defense of Marriage Act and ensure respect for State regulation of marriage, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 6482. Mr. LEE (for himself, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. PAUL, Mr. SASSE, Mr. THUNE, Mr. WICKER, Mr. RISCH, Mr. BRAUN, Mr. JOHNSON, and Mr. SCOTT of Florida) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 8404, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 6481. Mr. CASSIDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 8404, to repeal the Defense of Marriage Act and ensure respect for State regulation of marriage, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

TITLE II—RELIGIOUS BELIEFS AND MORAL CONVICTIONS

SEC. 201. PROHIBITION AGAINST DISCRIMINATION OR SEGREGATION IN PLACES OF PUBLIC ACCOMMODATION.

(a) PLACES OF PUBLIC ACCOMMODATION.—Section 201 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000a) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (3), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(B) by redesignating paragraph (4) as paragraph (6); and

(C) by inserting after paragraph (3) the following:

''(4) any store, facility in a shopping center, or online retailer or provider of online services that has 1 or more employees in the current or preceding calendar year;

''(5) a social media platform provider; and'';

(2) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking ''paragraph (1)'' and inserting ''paragraph (1) or (5)'';

(B) in paragraph (3), by striking ''and'' at the end;

(C) in paragraph (4), by striking ''paragraph (4)'' and inserting ''paragraph (6)'';

(D) by redesignating paragraph (4) as paragraph (5); and

(E) by inserting after paragraph (3) the following: ''(4) in the case of an establishment described in paragraph (4) of subsection (b), it sells or offers to sell a product or service that moves, or has moved, in commerce; and''; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

''(f) The provisions of this title shall not apply to a religious institution, including place of worship, religious camp, or religious school.

''(g) For purposes of this title:

''(1) The term 'online retailer or provider of online services' means a commercial business, acting through a web page that invites the general public to purchase a good or service by use of a credit card or similar payment device over the internet, that provides content for the web page. The term does not mean a commercial business, acting through a web page that gives information, including information on quality, price, or availability, about a good or service but does not permit such purchase directly from the web page.

''(2) The term 'social media platform provider' means the provider of a public website or internet application, including a mobile internet application, social network, video sharing service, advertising network, mobile operating system, search engine, email service, or internet access service, that promotes users posting content and others consuming that content.''.

(b) EXCEPTION.—Title II of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000a et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SEC. 208. EXCEPTION FOR SMALL BUSINESSES.

''(a) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term 'small business' means an employer who does